



ONE MILITIA DRIVE (BOX 608) LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 (617) 861-1305

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES: GRANITEVILLE, MASS. • ANAHEIM, CALIF.
SALES OFFICES: LEXINGTON, MASS. • ANAHEIM, CALIF.

DPM 5041

SUMMARY OF SAFETY DATA ON KILL-CIDE 700

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY IN RATS:

LEBERCO 44432 (April 19, 1966)

"The Oral LD₅₀ (in rats) was calculated to be 0.8 ml. per Kg of fasted rat with a 19/20 confidence limit of 0.678 ml. to 0.944 ml. per Kg of fasted rat." (This is a volume dose.)

The Oral LD₅₀ for rats was found to be 0.58 gm/Kg. (This is a weight dose.)

This toxicity was determined by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon, J. Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 96: 99, 1949.

ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY ON RABBITS:

LEBERCO 65510 (June 22, 1955)

No animals died following doses of 1.9 ml., 3.0 ml. and 4.76 ml. per Kilogram of body weight, being applied and allowed to remain in contact for a 24-hour period. There was evidence of burns and concurrent changes in the structure of the skin as might be expected. After 14 days, there were no pathological changes in any internal organs.

This study was done in accordance with the provisions for skin testing, as stated in the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act, Paragraph 191.10.

SUB-ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY ON RABBITS:

LEBERCO 66898 (September 9, 1966)

"Fifteen applications of Kill-Cide 700 diluted to 0.15%, 0.75% and 1.5% in 3% Soluble Oil, to the clipped intact and abraded backs of rabbits (5 days a week for 15 applications) did not produce any significant pathological changes in any of the test animals."

This was done by the method described by Draize, et al. in Appraisal of the Safety of Chemicals in Foods, Drugs

and Cosmetics, published by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the U.S.A., in 1959.

None of the eyes of the rabbits tested showed any signs of irritation during a 7-day observation period following the instillation into the eye of 0.1 ml. of a solution of Kill-Cide 700 0.15% and Soluble Oil 3% in water.

This was done by the method described by Draize, et al. in Appraisal of the Safety of Chemicals in Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics, published by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the U.S.A., in 1959.

INHALATION STUDY ON GUINEA PIGS:

LEBERCO 76924 (July 11, 1967)

"As concluded by our pathologist "no treatment related lesions" were present in the test animals following exposure to (Kill-Cide 700 0.15% Soluble Oil 3% in water or Kill-Cide 700 1.5%, Soluble Oil 3% in water), 8 hours a day, 5 days a week for 4 weeks."

This was done by the technique of Lowman, Jones and Prendergast described in Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 9: 71, 1966. The protocol and results were approved by the U.S.D.A. and the U.S. Public Health Service.

HUMAN SKIN IRRITATION STUDY:

CLOVER LABORATORIES (May 8, 1964)

A solution of Kill-Cide 700 0.15%, Soluble Oil 3% and water was applied to human volunteers for 10 consecutive days and produced no irritation whatsoever. It is considered innocuous to human skin.

BACTERICIDAL AND FUNGICIDAL STUDIES:

"The tests (in this report) show that 0.15% Kill-Cide 700 (with 3% Soluble Oil in a water emulsion) is lethal for a variety of microorganisms."

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Specifically, growth of the following organisms was prevented.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA
AEROBACTER AEROGENES
ASPERGILLIS NIGER

ATCC6538
PRD-10
ATCC8308
ATCC6275